

The Hebrew

— “חיה יולם נתע בתוכינו” — The Eternal Life He planted amongst us.

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING NEARLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF "THE HEBREW."

REPORT OF THE GRAND MASKIR TO THE LATE CONVENTION OF CONSTITUTION GRAND LODGE.

To the Right Worthy Constitution Grand Lodge, I. O. B. B.

Most WORTHY BRETHREN:—It is with profound gratitude towards an all-kind Providence that we should again cast a retrospective glance at the history of our beloved Order of the past year; for the record thereof, which it is my duty to submit to you, and through you, to all the members of our Fraternity, will testify to its uninterrupted progress, both in a material and intellectual point of view—to the undisturbed peace and harmony prevailing among its several branches as well as their individual members—and to the zeal, energy and fidelity wherewith all, with perhaps few exceptions, have labored in the good and noble cause.

In compliance with the resolution of the last C. G. L., the undersigned forwarded the address then passed, beautifully engrossed, to Sir Moses Montefiore, who acknowledged its receipt in a letter hereunto annexed and marked A.

In a circular letter, dated October 25th, 1864, to the several District Grand Lodges, the undersigned communicated the new traveling pass word to their Grand Sopher and, at the same time, called their attention to the resolution passed last year:

"That the Grand Sopher of each district be, and he is hereby requested to furnish the Grand Maskir with a duly certified copy of the by-laws, and an impression of the seal of each Grand Lodge and each Subordinate Lodge within their respective districts; and that the same be preserved in the archives of the Order."

Coupled with this resolution was a request for compliance therewith at the earliest possible day. I regret to be compelled to report that, so far, only the Grand Sophs of District Grand Lodges Nos. 1 and 4 have attended to this matter.

In this connection, the undersigned would gratefully record the fact that D. G. Lodges Nos. 2 and 4 increased their legal assessments by voluntarily adding liberal sums thereto, and thus saved your treasury from embarrassments which it would have otherwise incurred, considering that the very small amounts with which your body is empowered by our organic law to assess the several D. G. Lodges, are not sufficient to defray the current expenses of the C. G. L. All of which may be seen from the account hereunto annexed and marked B.

The number of new charters issued by the undersigned during the past year for subordinate Lodges, is ten, Nos. 57—66; thus far, however, two of these Lodges have not yet been inaugurated; so that the number of Subordinate Lodges in actual working order is sixty-four. The new charters divide themselves among the different districts as follows: District No. 1, 3; District No. II, 3; District III, 2, and District No. IV, 2.

Considering, also, that no Subordinate Lodge has been suspended during the above mentioned term, we have had only accessions to our organization.

The blanks for annual report of the D. G. Lodges, as ordered by your predecessors, have been printed and distributed.

DISTRICT NO. I.

The reports of D. G. L. No. 1—annexed hereto and marked C. D.—represent the affairs of this district as progressing most favorably. Three new Subordinate Lodges have been added to its list of last year, so that they now number twenty-three, with 2,645 members, and a capital fund of \$119,403.03. No members were expelled, 15 temporarily suspended, and 6 reinstated.

The amount of benefits expended for widows, orphans and indigent brethren, has been \$9,658.40.

This district mourns the death of 15 members, none of whom were at the same time members of the D. G. L.

The following Branch Institutions exist in this district: The B'nai Brith Benevolent Society, connected with the district at large, with a capital fund of \$16,556.81; Literary Fund of Horeb Lodge No. 25, which has been in existence but a short time, has a library and cash on hand; School Fund of Vegan Schudatha Lodge No. 27, Boston, Mass., intended to assist orphans of brothers in their education, amounting to \$393.04; this Lodge owns also a burying ground; the Extra Fund of Jordan Lodge No. 15, New York, intended for loans and donations to indigent brethren, amounting to \$663. The Maimonides Library Association in the city of New York has, during the last year, been placed on such a basis, through the liberal co-operation of most of the Lodges situated in the City of New York, that its permanency is secured. The only Lodges that have thus far withheld their co-operation are: Hebron No. 45, Jordan No. 15, and Canaan No. 29. The scientific, literary and musical entertainments afforded by this institution during the last winter season were of a more than usual variety and worth, and attended by such large numbers of visitors, that the Directors have come to the conclusion to procure a more spacious hall than the present Covenant Building contains. The Library, now numbering about 1,500 volumes, has again been availed of by a very large num-

ber of brethren, who have thus proved that they appreciate also the intellectual benefits offered by our Order. The funds on hand at the close of the present fiscal year amount to \$288.48.

According to the report of the Degree College, 249 brethren were initiated in the 2d, and 164 in the 3d degree.

The general laws of this district have finally acted upon and will go into operation on the 1st October next.

Propositions for alterations in our present Ritual, together with a memorial on the subject, have been lodged with the undersigned and are herewith submitted to your consideration.

DISTRICT NO. II.

The reports of the D. G. L. No. 2, show that as far as this district is concerned, "the Order has made considerable progress, has a healthy and vigorous existence," and the members are fully aroused to its interests and cordially cooperative with the D. G. L. to further the same.

Two new Subordinate Lodges have been inaugurated in this district, and a third, for which a charter has been issued by the undersigned, awaits its inauguration. Nor must I omit that, while preparing this report, application for still another charter has reached me. This district now numbers eighteen subordinate lodges with 1,579 members, and a capital fund of \$68,447.52. No members were expelled, and only 3 temporarily suspended, but, on the other hand, two brothers reinstated; 17 brethren have died. The amount expended for benefits has been \$3,455.80, to which must be added the sum of \$328, the interest on the Special Orphan Fund hereinafter mentioned.

This district has the following branch institutions: The Orphan Asylum Fund, connected with the district at large, amounting to \$5,622.50 against \$2,400 of last year, showing an increase of which the members of this district have every reason to be proud; the Education Fund, connected with Star Moriah Lodge No. 14, Louisville, Ky., amounting to \$471.45; the Special Widow and Orphan Fund, connected with Euphrates Lodge No. 35, Memphis, Tenn., amounting to \$1,200; and the Montefiore Literary Association, connected with Montefiore Lodge No. 54, Cleveland, Ohio, with a library of 400 volumes and \$25 cash on hand.

The laws of the several Subordinate Lodges in this district have been revised and made to accord with the organic law of the Order.

DISTRICT NO. III.

The report of D. G. L. No. 3, represent the affairs of the Order in this district as enjoying a remarkable prosperity and daily gaining strength in members and means.

Two new Subordinate Lodges have been inaugurated during the past year, so that this district has now fourteen Subordinate Lodges under its jurisdiction, with 1,099 members, with a capital fund of \$36,541.92. No members have been expelled, 14 temporarily suspended, and eight have died.

The amount of benefits expended in this district for widows, orphans and indigent brethren has been \$1,871.80.

There are no branch Institutions in this district, but, under the auspices of the B. B., the foundation of a Jewish Hospital at the City of Philadelphia has been laid, which will be a lasting monument to that district, and through them to the Order, to which they may ever point with just pride as the most satisfactory result to the question often asked: What good has been done by the I. O. B. B.?

In reply to the complaint of this district, of the G. M.'s neglect "in not notifying it in time to allow of complying with his request to send the C. G. L. the copies of the laws and seals of subordinate lodges under their jurisdiction," the undersigned regrets to see that there must be seen from his statement above, that already on the 25th October last he wrote to all D. G. Lodges on that very subject.

DISTRICT NO. IV.

The statistical report sent by D. G. L. No. 4, reaches only to April 1st last; but promise has been given that immediately after their annual convention, which was fixed for the third Monday in July, a complete report should be transmitted, so that, with your permission, it can be incorporated in the report of your proceedings before it is given to the printer.

On the date above-mentioned, this district counted nine Subordinate Lodges in working order, with 508 members, and an aggregate fund of \$17,728.37.

This district has also a general fund, the particulars concerning which are not shown on the said report.

D. G. L. No. 4 has transmitted, also, propositions for changes in our Ritual, together with two memorials, to be laid before your body as you may direct.

Nor can I refrain from calling your attention to the printed report of the "General Proceedings of D. G. L. No. 4," which gives a very full and interesting account of the work done by Bodhi during the first year of its existence, and may be regarded as a very important portion of the historical records of our Order.

As far as the reports transmitted by the several District Grand Lodges permit, the statistics of our Order may be summed up as follows. Our Order numbers 64 Subordinate Lodges, with 5,831 members and an aggregate capital fund of \$242,120.84, to which must be added the different funds more largely mentioned and amounting to \$25,220.28, so that the sum total at the command of our Order is \$267,341.12.

The aggregate sum expended during the past year for benefits amounts to \$15,314, showing with what liberality our Order takes care of its widows, orphans and indigent members.

No appeals to our Body have been lodged with the undersigned, which shows clearly that the laws of the Order are faithfully carried out and understood. However, a communication has been received from D. G. L. No. 2, asking the decision of your Body in a controversy existing in that district.

When the news reached this continent of the new outrage committed on one of our fellow-believers, the abduction of the boy Coen at Rome by the Catholic clergy, our worthy Grand Saar, Bro. B. F. Peixotto, addressed several communications to the Secretary of State at

Washington, soliciting the friendly offices of our Government in behalf of the afflicted family of the stolen child. No reply has as yet been received.

May Israel's God further bless the work of our beloved Order—may He be with you, the Representatives of our Brotherhood, and guide your deliberations.

Yours, with fraternal greetings,
M. MAYER, Grand Maskir.
NEW YORK, July 30, 1865.—5625.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The latest mail arrival in Europe from the Cape of Good Hope brought the following intelligence.

Hostilities had broken out between the burghers of the Orange Free State and the Basuto chief Noshesh. Since the settlement of the boundary lines the Boers, by their overbearing tone and harsh conduct, had irritated the Basutos and provoked hostilities. Demands were made upon Noshesh and his son Mollapo, which were considered to be unreasonable. These demands were disregarded, and the immediate result was the proclamation of war by the Boers. The Basutos were prepared, and, not waiting to be attacked, became the aggressors. The Basutos were first shot and afterwards stabbed with assegais, their bodies being literally covered with wounds. After the one was shot through the abdomen, his wife sat down and covered his body with her dress, in the hope of protecting him from further injury, but the dastardly ruffians pulled her off, and stabbed him in the face, neck, and in fact covered the body with assegai wounds. The bodies of these two men were buried by a small party of our volunteers under Mr. Richard Clark, assistant field-cornet, of this town. The other five have been buried under the superintendence of Prov. Field-cornet A. du Plooy, of Middle Modder River.

"We have now to tell the sad story of the most horrible and atrocious massacre yet perpetrated by Basutos—viz., that of the unfortunate Basutus, with the whole of their male offspring; for these savages, to do them justice actually spared, in every case, the lives of females and female children, as far as is yet known. This massacre, and that of the Boers also, must have taken place on Tuesday week, the 27th June. These poor people, the so-called Basutus, or half-castes, formerly resided at Platberg, the Wesleyan mission station, near the Caledon, under Captain Carolus Baatjee but, through the continued aggressions and insolence of the Basutos, were, some years since compelled to remove into this State, and had been permitted by our Government to locate themselves at Rietvlei, about an hour beyond Modder River, and some four or four and a half hours' ride from this town. These people are good shots, and might have defended themselves to some purpose, had it not been for the dastardly treachery of the enemy. The Basutos, we learn, in immense numbers approached the Basutus, bearing white flag of truce, as they did at the place of Botes. They shook hands with the Basutus, and their wives requested them to kill and ox, which they did, sat down and feasted together with them, and, it is said, told them (the Basutus) to put their guns inside the huts, as a token of peace and amity. They had further informed the Basutus that they had no quarrel with them; that they had merely come to kill the Boers, and to carry off their (the Boers') stock. When they (the Basutus) had done feasting, however, they, after asking David Mosepa (son of Noshesh) what was to be done with the people, it is said, at a given signal from him (David Mosepa), they (the Basutus) fell upon the defenceless Basutus, and massacred, without mercy, nearly every man and male child—even to the sucking at the breast. One elderly man escaped to tell the tale, and is now in Bloemfontein. He owes his life to his having been at a short distance from the spot when the massacre commenced, and, seeing what was going on, had the thought to creep into the hole of an ant-bear or some other wild-animal, and so escaped. Four or six other men escaped through being out on a hunting expedition at the time. The Basutus took the pick of the Basuto women away in a wagon, and left the remainder of the women and female children, 67 in number, without food or clothing, to starve or get on as best they can. Fifty-four Basutus, men and boys, were butchered on this occasion, apparently out of wanton cruelty and blood-thirstiness alone. What will the Basuto advocates make of this? Had the victims been Boers, we can guess very well that the excuse would have been retaliation, but this plea will not avail them at all in this case."

The President of Transvaal had urged his men to proceed to the assistance of the Free State, and a great many were going, together with a large number of Dutch farmers, from Cape Colony. The night before the Cambrian left an express had arrived, stating that the Basutos had invaded Natal, and that the British troops had been moved to the frontier. The latest news received from the Free State announced that Boers had routed a large body of Basutos, and recovered a considerable quantity of stock. The day before the Cambrian sailed a motion was made in the Legislative Council to assist the Free State. Mr. Wick said that the Basutos were in the wrong; that it was impossible that the colonists could sit by with their arms folded and see the inhabitants of the Free State, men with whom they are connected by so many ties, crushed by the combination of the native tribes. He hoped that the principle of non-intervention advocated at home would not be sufficiently powerful to cause this. Mr. Wood said that the amount due from the Free State to the colony was not less than £2,000. There was not a bank, he said, which was not more or less involved in the consequences of the war by its transactions.

Mr. Godlington thought they must be compelled to grant the Free State Government was justified by the circumstances in going to war. He had no hesitation in saying that the proclamation of Noshesh was one of the most transparent productions that had ever been cooked up. If necessary aid should be given to the Free States, whether Dutch or English, for it was not in accordance with the traditions of the race to see their brethren crushed without going to their assistance. The war had arisen, he said, from the mismanagement of the Colonial Government. He would, however, move an adjournment of the debate to the 17th,

as further information might then be in the possession of the Government.

The motion was then carried.

The annexation and Representation Bill had been introduced by the Government, and had met with a determined opposition from the Eastern members, who claimed equality of representation for the East and West Provinces. A resolution in favor of that equality had been carried by a majority of one.

The Diamond Company's steamer *Eastern Province* was wrecked on June 24, within eighteen miles of L'Aguilas, on a voyage from Algoa Bay to Table Bay, through a change in the variation of the compass. The wreck had been sold for £2,500. The barque *Fleetwood*, from Glasgow to Mauritius, was wrecked off Dassen Island on June 20. No lives were lost in either case.

Five thousand pounds had been raised in the colony for the relief of the sufferers from the late terrible gale in Table Bay.

The wool season had been late, and the knowledge of an unsound position of affairs at Port Elizabeth had caused a comparatively small amount to be offered in the market.

RICH AND FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

It may be that in some of the "Old States" they may suppose that California is a place out of the world almost, but we desire that they shall know that in the point of Literature, Science, the Arts, and of the *Fashions*, California stands next to Paris and London, and we venture the assertion that New York cannot boast of a finer collection of Ladies' Dress Goods than California can show, and the ladies of our State in their superb toilets and splendid robes are a proof of this. In fact, we will give a sketch of some of the superb goods that were displayed in the case at the Mechanics' Fair, exhibited by Messrs. KERBY, BYRNE & CO. The case was made of heavy plate glass, 25x20 feet, and placed on a raised platform, richly carpeted, with a railing around it. In this case were twenty-five magnificent silk dresses, of the most beautiful patterns, valued from \$65 to \$125 each. Eight pieces of heavy black silk, sixty yards each, worth from four to eight dollars per yard. Point lace barbes, collars, handkerchiefs, real lace veils, and lace para ols. Veils worth \$50 to \$75 each; one lace cape valued at \$150. The varieties of laces were "Point de Venice," "Point de L'Encore," "Point de Gage," and "Point de Applique."

The silks were "Moire Antique," "Chene," "Chene Striped Moire," "Rich Rep" and wafered—no richer goods could be shown in New York or London.

The collection of superb and costly cloaks manufactured by this firm, attracted great attention. So with their other goods. One rich circular cloak was of superb velvet, worth \$18 per yard. One very rich silk lace trimmed basque, entire new style. One rich sacque—very ladylike in its style. Plaid cloth circulaires *Valour de Lane*, etc. We have made these notes, for, in former years, we handled rich goods, and our taste was awakened by them, and we feel assured no richer exhibit could be made. Such a display places the distinguished firm of KERBY, BYRNE & CO. at the very head as dealers in rich and fashionable goods. Their patrons will be pleased to learn that they received the medal as makers of rich cloaks.

TYROL.—At Oberinthal there appeared a boy about twelve years old bewailing his fate. He was an orphan he said, and bitterly persecuted by the Jews because he wished to become a Christian. It did not require more to move the good peasants to compassion. It was not his body so much as his soul which they pitied. He must be rescued from perdition. They took him at once to the priests in order to be prepared for baptism. We need not say that his body was not neglected while his mind was in the interesting state of an inquirer. The boy was ignorant; he could neither read nor write. His preference for Christianity was undoubtedly the work of the Holy Ghost. But behold a miracle. Within eight days he learned to read and write. Unfortunately for the inquirer, there was a person in the place of a somewhat sceptical mind. One day, when he was quite alone with the young Nicodemus, as the missionaries of our London Jew's Society are in the habit of profanely calling vagabonds of this kind, he seized the boy by the ear, exclaiming, "I won't let you go till you tell me your name and where you come from." "Let me go, let me go," whined the boy, for whose ear the grasp was a little too tight, "my name is Joe, and I come from Matz," (a neighboring village). "Who is your father?" "I have only a mother." This time the young rogue had told the truth. His parents were Christians, and he had been duly baptized and instructed in his religion. He had invented his edifying

THE HEBREW.

THE STATE OF ROME.

No Government has in modern time so grievously oppressed the Jewish people, and so grossly outraged their feelings, as the Roman. It were, however, unjust to hold Christendom responsible for the misdeeds of the clerical party, or even Roman Catholicism for the iniquities of the reigning Pope. That the atrocities perpetrated by the Pontifical Government on the Jews are not the expression of Roman Catholic feeling, is quite evident from the public rebuke administered to the clerics by the French Government and by the simultaneous progress of liberalism in Austria, which, next to France, is the greatest Roman Catholic power in the world. What Protestants think of the Papal Government, and what kind of religion it is which so grossly outrages the Jewish people, will be seen from the subjoined extracts which we make from an article in a late number of *Good Words*, in which the Dean of Canterbury, who lately visited the Eternal City, describes the impression which the metropolis of Roman Catholicism made upon his mind. There is naturally mixed up with these sentiments much that refers to Christian worship and Christian objects of worship. We have, however, not deemed it necessary to leave out these portions, as our readers know that it is a minister of the Christian Church that speaks, who, of course, regarded things from his own point of view. The Dean writes:

The Church of Rome calls itself Christian: the city of Rome gives itself out as the metropolis of the Christian world! And doubtless the Church of Rome is based upon Christianity, and the city of Rome is full of Christian names and Christian emblems. But, notwithstanding, a strong conviction possesses me, that what really happened in the much-vaunted reign of Constantine was really a victory of Paganism, not a defeat. It was with idolatry, as with Greece—"Gracia capta ferum victorem cepit." "The captive Greece her victor captive led." And this conviction has been wrought irresistibly in me by what I have seen and heard during a winter in Rome.

Rome is essentially a Pagan city. Her churches, numerous as the days of the year, rise everywhere around you. Bells are continually going: the commemoration of saints and martyrs is endless. Yet, with very rare exceptions indeed, the worship of the people in those churches has nothing in common with Christianity. It is not even the one God of Jews and Christians who, as matter of fact, is adored in them: it is not He whom Christians believe to be God blessed for ever, incarnate in the flesh of man. God has passed out from the practical worship of this people; the Son of God has, as matter of fact, ceased to be an object of their adoration. The Eternal Father is found in their pictures as an old man,—the Divine Savior as a little child; but both are subservient, and nearly all their worship is subservient, to one purpose: to the glorification of a great goddess, and, after her, not of the Father, Son, nor Spirit, but of a host of men and women, made into objects of adoration by themselves, and, whatever may be alleged to the contrary, clothed, as she is pre-eminently clothed, with the incommunicable attributes of the Godhead itself.

I know I am making strong assertions. But the facts themselves are stronger. I shall have to adduce them, somewhat in abundance, by-and-by. But now I will go on to say more.

The Jewish Church had fallen far in the time of our Lord's ministry on earth. But the Romish Church has fallen further now. The demon of idolatry had been cast out by the judgment of the Captivity. His habitation had been left empty and garnished; and he had returned, not in the same form, but in the worse shape, of hypocrisy. In the system of the modern Church of Rome, not only are hypocrisy and lying tolerated and encouraged, but idolatry, gross as that of Nineveh or Greece, and grosser than that of Imperial Rome, has entered in and repossessed her people.

More is yet behind. There is hardly a charge brought by our blessed Lord against the Scribes and Pharisees in St. Matthew xxiii. which does not find examples among the priesthood of modern Rome. The binding on men heavy burdens which they themselves touch not; the inordinate lust for distinction and outward display; the shutting up the kingdom of Heaven against men, neither going in themselves, nor suffering them that would enter to go in; the devouring widows' houses, and for a pretence making long prayers; the compassing sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made, making him twofold worse than themselves; the drawing false and unwarranted distinctions between sins venial and sins deadly; the frittering away the religious life upon contemptible trifles, and omitting the weightier matters of the law—straining out the gnat, while they swallow the camel; the making clean the outside of the cup and platter, while within they are full of extortion and excess; the building and garnishing the sepulchres of the martyrs, while they themselves are treading in the steps of their persecutors: all these might have been first written as the descriptions of the character and conduct of the priesthood, and priestly rulers, of modern Rome. There are exceptions, and, thank God, not a few. But these are exceptions likewise to the system. A "good priest" is, as now understood, a "bad Catholic." The system, as now laid down and now practised, is one of hypocrisy, of extortion, of falsehood, of cruelty. "The preaching is of cursing and lies;" the practice, such as I shall have to show before this letter is done.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A CONSTANT MIRACLE.—The Bible itself is a standing and astonishing miracle. Written, fragment by fragment, throughout the course of fifteen centuries, under different states of society and in different languages, by persons of the most opposite tempers, talents and conditions, learned and unlearned, prince and peasant, bond and free; cast into every form of instructive composition and writing, history, prophecy, poetry, allegory, emblematic representation, judicious interpretation, literal statement, precept, example, proverbs, disquisitions, epistle, sermon and prayer—in short, all rational shapes of human discourse, and treating, moreover, on subjects not obvious, but most difficult; its authors are not found, like other writers, contradicting each other, upon the most ordinary matters of fact and opinion, but are at harmony upon the whole of their sublime and momentous scheme.

The discovery of rendering powder non-explosive and incombustible, by simple mechanical means, has attracted the attention of the authorities, so that it is probable that Mr. Gale's simple and inexpensive plan for producing such a marvelous result will ere long be tried on board our ships of war and in the batteries. To the yachtsman who mounts his brass howitzers upon the broadside or along the gunwale of his craft, perfect safety in the stowage of the "villainous saltpetre" mixture is of equal importance, and hence we expect to see in use that strange compound, "harmless gunpowder."—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

ITALY.—The municipality of Catania have forwarded a circular to all the Italian corporations, soliciting their aid towards transporting the remains of Bellini, to whose musical genius we owe "La Sonnambula," "Norma," "I Puritani," etc., from Paris, where he was buried in 1835, to one of the principal cities of Italy, and also towards erecting a suitable monument to the memory of the great composer.

In order to furnish a characteristic and instructive example, it may not be amiss to give somewhat in detail the narrative of a case of

street-murder which occurred during this present spring, and has made a deep impression on all classes and parties.

Two young men, clerks in the Exchange-office of Sig. Baldini, opposite the Chigi Palace in the Corso, had long been in the habit of carrying the money of the day home to their master's bank every evening. They always went in the same hired carriage, and by the same way. On Saturday, February 20, 1864, they were passing in this carriage and on this business, at half-past seven o'clock, up the street called the Via in Lucina. They were at a point not more than seventy paces from the Corso itself, out of which the Via in Lucina turns at a right angle. At that time, and especially on a Saturday evening, the Corso is usually crowded with people; and every night as soon as it is dusk, Papal and French patrols are stationed along its whole length, at the distance of a few paces apart. Such were the attendant circumstances of time and place.

At the point above mentioned, the Via in Lucina suddenly narrows, having passed an eating-shop, which projects into it and faces the Corso. A few steps beyond the corner of this house, and opposite to its side entrance, the two clerks were attacked by six armed men, dragged out of their carriage, and literally cut to pieces on the pavement. One of them died on the spot; the other, in the hospital early the next morning. The sum carried off by the robbers was 8,500 Roman scudi (upwards of £1,700). Of course they escaped, and up to this time have not been taken.

Why "of course?" Let the following facts reply to the question. First of all, there is, sad to say, a general conviction that the police themselves are, if not sometimes the perpetrators of these outrages, at least cognizant of them, and share in the plunder. No one who knows anything of the history of street-outrage in Rome will be surprised at such, right or wrong, being the impression on the public mind. It is well known that the police can, whenever it pleases them, find out the stolen goods and restore them. [A brother of Cardinal Antenelli was robbed; the next day the police restored the whole of the property]. It is also well known, that in other cases, no amount of the clearest evidence is sufficient to bring a criminal to justice. Indeed, the very name of Justice is wrongly used when predicated of any proceeding in the courts of law at Rome. All is secret, all is arbitrary, all is venal. Any length of time may elapse between apprehension and trial, during which time evidence may be suppressed in a hundred ways, or if it is worth the trouble, false evidence suborned.

Connected with the arbitrary method of proceeding, is another cause why the robbers escaped free. To give evidence in Rome is rather worse than to be accused. The unfortunate passer-by who witnesses a crime, is summoned from day to day, when there is no prospect of the case being judged; is compelled to attend without any compensation for his time, and if he is known to have given evidence tending to incriminate, becomes a marked victim for the future revenge of the assassin. Hence, not unnaturally, the universal practice among the Romans is, when anything unusual occurs in the street, to turn out of the way instantly, that they may not witness it. On the commission of the bloody deed above related, the street was instantly empty, and the poor victims were left without help, while the robbers got safe off.

As may be conceived, the public indignation at such an atrocious outrage has been raised to the highest. That in a city with two police establishments, numbering many thousand men, and garrisoned by 20,000 French soldiers, that common safety for life and property should not be attained, which the presence of a few dozen policemen ensures in many a city in England, implies great blame somewhere or other. The members of the police force are notoriously disreputable; the government itself is known to be corrupt; criminals escape, and are sheltered; what wonder, if the most damaging inferences are drawn; what wonder if, day by day, the cup of public indignation is filling to the brim, and demanding the expulsion from power of a prince and his satellites who do not choose to fulfil the very first conditions of the tenure of power?

On this occasion, as on every other when its conduct has been called in question, the Papal Government has attempted to throw dust in men's eyes. Immediately after the murder, two men were arrested who were not the murderers. Rome was quieted for a few days, and the escape of the real criminals, we may believe, has been thus secured. Meantime, the Secret National Committee of moderate liberals have addressed to the French General in command a respectful and temperate letter, representing to him that if it is necessary, for high reasons of state, that the Romans should, by 20,000 bayonets, be prohibited from putting themselves under a better government, at least those who thus prohibit them should provide for the public security. If, being so well able to do this, they do it not, they make themselves accomplices of the corrupt and incompetent power which their presence here tends to shore up and prolong.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A CONSTANT MIRACLE.—The Bible itself is a standing and astonishing miracle. Written, fragment by fragment, throughout the course of fifteen centuries, under different states of society and in different languages, by persons of the most opposite tempers, talents and conditions, learned and unlearned, prince and peasant, bond and free; cast into every form of instructive composition and writing, history, prophecy, poetry, allegory, emblematic representation, judicious interpretation, literal statement, precept, example, proverbs, disquisitions, epistle, sermon and prayer—in short, all rational shapes of human discourse, and treating, moreover, on subjects not obvious, but most difficult; its authors are not found, like other writers, contradicting each other, upon the most ordinary matters of fact and opinion, but are at harmony upon the whole of their sublime and momentous scheme.

The discovery of rendering powder non-explosive and incombustible, by simple mechanical means, has attracted the attention of the authorities, so that it is probable that Mr. Gale's simple and inexpensive plan for producing such a marvelous result will ere long be tried on board our ships of war and in the batteries. To the yachtsman who mounts his brass howitzers upon the broadside or along the gunwale of his craft, perfect safety in the stowage of the "villainous saltpetre" mixture is of equal importance, and hence we expect to see in use that strange compound, "harmless gunpowder."—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

ITALY.—The municipality of Catania have forwarded a circular to all the Italian corporations, soliciting their aid towards transporting the remains of Bellini, to whose musical genius we owe "La Sonnambula," "Norma," "I Puritani," etc., from Paris, where he was buried in 1835, to one of the principal cities of Italy, and also towards erecting a suitable monument to the memory of the great composer.

JERUSALEM.—According to advices received at Vienna from Jerusalem, the cholera had broken out in that city, and a rigorous quarantine had, consequently, been established. The Austrian residents had solicited aid towards the relief of their poorer compatriots in view of the existing danger.

JAPAN.—From Nagasaki we learn that on the 11th of June a two-sworded official took up a position outside the Royal Hotel, and commenced making a disturbance by shouting and jostling the passers-by. A mulatto named William Henry, a British subject, who keeps the bar at the Royal, went out to see what was going on. As soon as he got into the street, the Japanese officer ran towards him, and at the same time he received a sword-cut on his head, which penetrated his skull, and extended for a length of seven inches. Two Chinese who were standing near were next attacked, one being cut down by a wound on the right shoulder, the other by a severe blow across the face. Having done this much, the Yaconin "ran a muck" along the street with his sword drawn, cutting at every Chinaman and European he chanced to encounter. Luckily he did not wound any foreigner; but he cut down two of Messrs. Alt & Co.'s Chinese tea-firers, and another Chinese who was employed on board the steamer Australasian. The injured men were at once taken on board the Barossa, where every attention was paid them by Doctors Head and Hollingsworth. On the following day they were removed to the hospital, where they now lie. The Chinaman belonging to the Australasian is, it is feared, mortally wounded, and William Henry is also in a very critical state, but the others are doing well. When the second wounded man was brought on board the Barossa, Captain Boys, thinking that a general massacre was contemplated, sent an armed boat to the pier and landed a picquet of marines. The latter, after having patrolled the settlement and communicated with her Britannic Majesty's consul, retired to the ship. Nothing is as yet known with regard to the men concerned in this outrage. Among the items of news from Japan we notice that the Tycoon has passed through the foreign settlement of Kanagawa. Permission was asked and obtained for the foreign residents to witness the procession, and accordingly nearly all the foreign community turned out, selected a convenient spot, and made a picnic of the affair, waiting cheerfully from 9 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon, about which time His Highness passed amidst a general kow-towing of officials.

CONTEMPLATED AERIAL VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—The *Mechanics' Magazine* states the longest aerial flight on record was made by Mr. La Mountain and others, who started from St. Louis for New York. They succeeded in following the course they had mapped out for themselves until they crossed Lake Erie, when they were caught in an adverse current of air and forced to abandon their original design, after having traveled 1,150 miles in less than 20 hours. Mr. Low, another American aeronaut, has constructed what he terms an aerial ship, the greatest circumference of which is 387 feet, with a capacity to hold 700,000 cubic feet of gas and a lifting power of 22 tons. The machine is furnished with many novel appliances for the purpose of elevating, depressing and directing the machine; and in this machine Mr. Low proposes to cross the Atlantic in 50 or 60 hours.

Poisonous BITE OF A FLY.—A death is recorded as having taking place in consequence of the bite of what the French call a *mouche charbonneuse*, literally a carbuncular fly—a fly which had doubtless been feeding on some putrid substance. At St. Maximin, Department of the Isere, a lady of about 30 years of age was bitten on the arm, towards the end of last month. She took no precautions, a pustule appeared, she did not have it cauterized, and on the second day her arm was so swollen, and the venom had made such progress, that it was found impossible to save her, and she died in great suffering on the 6th inst.

TWILIGHT THOUGHTS.—One less to meet me! Whose heart have I touched? to whom do these words come home? Who has felt too deeply the import of them? One less to meet me! Yes; return to that sacred spot, home, where is centered all your affections, and find—a blank. You feel that one smile less beans upon you. Go into the room in which you have passed many hours with the dear and cherished one in health; and when disease fastened itself upon that form, reducing it almost to a mere shadow, you lingered beside the couch, and feared to feel the pulse lest it might throb faintly. Look around at the familiar objects—some favorite book, perhaps, with pages turned down. The Bible is in its accustomed place; you open and find the passage, "The Lord is my Shepherd," distinctly marked, while the form of the departed one seems to fit before you.

A CHILD'S LAUGHTER.—Is there anything like the ringing laugh of an innocent, happy child? Can any other music so echo through the heart's inner chambers? It is sympathetic, too, beyond other melodies. When the father sits absorbed over his book, which seems to concentrate every faculty, he hears his little boy laughing over his sports, and laughs also, he knows not wherefore. The bright being, continually gathering intelligence, casts around us gems of thought and pearls of affection, till our paths seemed paved with precious stones from heaven's treasury. A young child is a full fountain in the home and heart.

OUR PARLORS.—Don't keep a solemn parlor, into which you go but once a month with a person or sewing society. Hang around your walls pictures which shall tell stories of mercy, hope, courage, faith, charity. Make your living room the largest and most cheerful in the house. Let your place be such that when your body has gone to distant lands, or even when, perhaps, he clings to a single plank in the lonely waters of the wide ocean, the thought of the old home-stead shall come across the desolation, bringing always light, hope, and love. Have no dungeon about your house—no room you never open—no blinds that are always shut.—*Ik. Marvel.*

FAITHFUL FOREVER.—It is a dear delight for the soul to have trust in the faith of another. It makes a pillow of softness for the cheek which is burning with tears and of pain. It is an undeserved seclusion into which the mind when weary of sadness may retreat for the carelessness of constant love—a warmth in the clasp of friendship, forever lingering on the hand—a consoling voice that dwells with an eternal echo on the ear—a dew of mercy falling on the troubled world. Bereavements and wishes long withheld, descend sometimes as chastening grief upon our nature; but there is no solace to the bitterness of broken faith.

JERUSALEM.—According to advices received at Vienna from Jerusalem, the cholera had broken out in that city, and a rigorous quarantine had, consequently, been established. The Austrian residents had solicited aid towards the relief of their poorer compatriots in view of the existing danger.

BANK EXCHANGE.

The Magnificent ILLIARD ROOMS

Attached to this well known and popular place of resort, and which are fitted up in a style of comfort and splendor unequalled in the Union, are now open for visitors. Thousands of dollars have been expended in rendering them perfect in every particular, and they are the

Best Lit by Day and Night;

of any billiard room on this coast or elsewhere. Every table in the room is furnished with

Phelan's Patent Cushions,

and the many alterations and improvements recently made, and the procurement of every essential to the health and comfort of guests, permits the proprietor to say, that the entire establishment is the most comfortable in the Union.

The Saloon of the Bank Exchange

is furnished with the very best brands of everything desirable; as is also the

Wholesale Department,

which is in the same building.

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Proprietor of the Bank Exchange,

5 E Corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

As additional security to Policy holders, will continue to insure

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IMPERIAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON,

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Insure Buildings and Merchandise in them, on the most moderate terms; also Frame Buildings, and Merchandise or Furniture contained in same.

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Marine and Fire Insurance

THE CALIFORNIA INSURANCE CO.,

(Successor to the California Mutual Marine Insurance Company.)

Having removed to their own building,

HULL, CARCO, & TREASURE,

To and from all parts of the world.

Fire Risks, ALSO TAKEN.

Particular attention paid to insurance against fire in this City, on

The Hebrew.

Philo Jacoby..... Herausgeber.

Am Noschhaschanah-Abend.

Laf mich Herr mein End bemerken,
Meiner Tage Maah, wie gering es sei!
Laf so meinen Geist sich stärken,
Sich erheben von der Erde frei!

Flüchtig ist der Rausch des Lebens,
Flüchtig als Schrengsicht der Nacht;
Hauf nur irisch Gut vergebens!
Nicht für dich hat du gehaust, gewacht.

Ob ein Jahr, ob viele Jahre
Ich gelebt, geschwelt, was liegt daran!
Von der Wiege bis zur Wiege
Ist's ein Lauf auf Eises Spiegelbahn.

Nur der Tag, der fromm gezeichnet
Vor dem Herren sich findet, ist gelebt;
Was mein Geist sich zugekehrt,
Das nur nicht als Schattengut entschwelt.

Auch dies Jahr wird schnell entschweben,
Wie der Pfeil vom Bogen fliegt die Zeit;
Wer'd auch ich sein End erleben?
Gott! Du bist mein Gott in Ewigkeit.

A. Tendlaun.

(Correspondenz des Hebrew.)

Berlin, 14. August 1865.

Der Hochsommer hat uns einen hellen Gast gebracht; Baron von Rothschild aus Neapel weilt vor einigen Tagen in Berlin's Mauern, und seine Anwesenheit gab den Zeitungen willkommenen Stoff, den Druck der saison morte abzuschüttern und mit pflanzter Kost vor ihren Lesern zu treten. Mit rührender Sorgfalt bewachten sie den obersten der upper tens auf Schritt und Tritt und illustrierten seinen hiesigen Aufenthalt mit einem ganzen Heere zwar geistreicher aber ebenso lebensfänger Conjecturen. In erster Reihe figurirte unter letzteren eine Ansicht, welche die Regierung ohne Zustimmung der Kammer abzuschließen beabsichtigte; in Erwähnung jedoch, daß Vorrichts fests die vorzüglichste Tugend der Rothschild's gewesen und die vermutete Negoziation den Charakter eines großen Wahlführers trug, verschwand dieses Projekt bald aus den Spalten, um anderen, ebenso ephemer Phantasiegebäuden Raum zu geben. Halten wir uns an die Thatsachen, so hat die Anwesenheit Rothschilds keine bemerkenswerthe Spuren hinterlassen; Börse und Synagoge waren die einzigen Orte, die er besuchte. Während jedoch der berühmte Finanzmann in den prächtigen Handels-tempel nur wenige Minuten verweilte, brachte er in dem neuen Gotteshaus beinahe eine Stunde zu und äußerte wiederholte Bewunderung über die wohltuende Pracht und die wahrhaft künstlerische Konstruktion, welches dieses Gebäude schon vor seiner Vollendung zu einem hervorragenden Anziehungspunkt für alle gemacht haben, die den seiner Bau- und Kunstdenkmalen wegen besuchen.

Als der polytechnische Verein Breslau's vor einem Jahr zu Berlin in corpore erschien, war eine der ersten Nummern seines Programmes die Bezeichnung der neuen Synagoge, und heute haben wir vor uns den Bericht eines Kunst-Sachverständigen, der als Mitglied des hiesigen Architekturvereins sich über das Innere der Synagoge und den Effekt der Beleuchtung wie folgt äußert.

Nachdem der Verein das prächtige Gebäude in seinen Einzelheiten bestaigt hatte, sollten wir auch die Wirkung der künstlichen Erleuchtung kennen lernen. Der Effect, der durch die bunten Glaslamellen gebämpften Erleuchtung, war ein ergreifender, dem Ernst des Hauses vollkommen entsprechend; ja, er überwältigte den Eindruck, welchen das Tagesschein in dem Hause hervorbringt; hierauf wurden die von den Emporen herabhängenden Ampeln angezündet, wodurch der Glanz allerdings bedeutend vermehrt wurde, die magische Beleuchtung aber einer strahlenden Helle Platz mache, welche die Vergoldungen und Ornamente in ihrem vollen Effect hervortreten ließ, so daß dieses Gotteshaus zu einem der schönsten in unseren nordischen Landen gezählt werden muß. Die Beleuchtungsversuche fielen durchaus günstig aus und hinterließen bei den Mitgliedern des Arbeitervereins einen höchst wohlthuenden Eindruck.

Über die architektonische Schönheit und die geschmackvolle Pracht der neuen Synagoge herrschten in allen Kreisen nur eine Stimme; anders aber gestaltete sich das Urtheil, sobald wir die Zweckmäßigkeitfrage in Erwägung zogen. Abgesehen von den enormen Kosten, die sich bereits auf 900,000 Thaler belaufen, wird auf vielen Seiten die Befürchtung laut, unsere Gemeinde werde keinen Prediger finden, dessen Stimme den weiten Raum des Hauses durchdringt, tritt eine mangelhafte Akustik hinzu, von der man vielfach murren soll, wo wäre dies ein Nebelstand, der schwer ins Gewicht fällt. Zudem erregt der langsame Fortgang des Baues ein unbehagliches Gefühl, welches in der Ankündigung, das Gotteshaus werde in diesem Jahre nicht eingeweiht werden, noch mehr Nachdruck findet. Wenig erquicklich, auch sind unsere Zustände zwischen den Repräsentanten und dem Vorstande hervor, keineswegs die Eintracht, welche allein die Gemeindeangelegenheiten in erfreulicher Weise leiten kann, und so ist die Rabbinerwahl einstweilen bis auf die im nächsten Sommer stattfindenden Ergänzungswahlen der Repräsentanten vertagt. Eine günstiger e Wendung unserer Beziehungen zum Staate, wiederholen wir anerkennend hergehoben, daß unseres Ministeriums den Gesetzen seiner reaktionären Parteigenossen auf Beschränkung der den Israeliten zugeschriebenen Freiheiten keineswegs Rechnung trägt und registriert heute mit Benutzung eines Beschluß des Kultusministers, der vielen Unzufriedenheiten ein Ende macht. Derselbe verfügt nämlich, daß, wenn jüdische Einwohner eine öffentliche Schule gründen, sie sich berechtigt sind, ihre Befreiung von den Abgaben zur christlichen Schule, besonders von den Beiträgen zum Kirchenbaufonds zu verlangen.

In der Person des Kaufmanns S. Herz hat die Berliner Gemeinde vor wenigen Wochen einen ihrer hervorragendsten und geachteten Mitglieder verloren. Der Verstorbene gehörte einer Familie an, deren Mitglieder sich stets durch geistige Regsamkeit im Bunde mit großer Herzengüte ausgezeichnet haben, und so konnte es nicht fehlen, daß sein Heimgang allgemeine schmerzhafte Theilnahme in jüdischen wie in christlichen Kreisen erregte.

Hermann Jacoby.

(Für den „Hebrew“).

Ein jüdisches Künstlerleben.

Von Leopold Jacoby.

VI.

Nun wird man zugeben, es ist für einen also gestalteten und ausgestatteten Jungling-Ehemann der mutterseelenallein und ohne Heller nach einer großen fremden Stadt kommt, keine angenehme Aussicht, monatelang auf die Rückkehr desjenigen warten zu sollen, auf den alle Hoffnungen, die allein Zweck der Reise bildeten, gebaut waren. Indeß einem jugendlichen Gemüth wird das Verzagen schwer, und das Klagen langweilig, und so war denn bald, als unter Wolf mit betrübt sauren Gesicht zu seinem Wirth zurückkehrte, und dieser, dem seine eigene Pariser eine gewisse Hochachtung für das Talent des Schreibens (hauptsächlich mit der Kreide) einflößte, mit Mühsicht auf den zu realisierenden Empfehlungsbrief ihm bis auf weiteres Logis und Post zur Antreide-Verfügung stellte, das Misgeschick vergessen und alle Trauergedanken, die sich daran knüpften ließen, unvergleichlich aus dem Sinn geschlagen. Das reich bewegte Leben Warschau's mit seinem mannigfachen architektonischen und Kunstschenken gab außerdem seinem leicht erregbaren Geiste für die nächste Zeit volllauf Beschäftigung. Eigentlich waren es die monumentalen Kunstgebilde, die seine bewundernden Blicke gefestigt hielten und in der Seele des natürlichen Künstlers gleichgestimmt Afferkte erwarteten. Als er eines Tages in der Krakauer Vorstadt standenlang vor der dort errichteten Statue Sigismunds, weitland Königs von Polen, gestanden und mit begeistertem Auge alle Einzelheiten des Kunstwerks in sich aufgenommen hatte, als wollte er jedem Zoll der Erzgehalt prüfen und herausbekommen, wie sie wohl könnte geschaffen und entstanden sein, da stieß ihm plötzlich alle jene seltsamen Schnitzwerkfiguren, die er einselbst zu Hause aus den dazu gemüthbrauchten Holzrahmen der Pergamentblätter seines Vaters in das monumentale Dasein gerufen habe. Warum sollte das, was dort allein die Reproduktionstrafe seiner Phantasie zu Wege gebracht hatte, nicht hier ihn besser gelingen, wo ein so vollendetes Vorbild in dem Mittelalter bei Weltmeister nicht die Bedeutung Wirklichkeit ihm gegeben war. So dachte unser Held und Stornreichs leitete er nach Hause, holte sich als Material ein umfangreiches hölzernes Tischlein hervor, das wahrscheinlich als Erinnerungszeichen einer seitgebasteten Prägelei, mit anderen Leidensgenossen hinterm Ofen stand, und begann, umringt und nicht ungestört von dem staunenden Wirtschaftspersonal und dem nichts weniger als kunstfertigen Gästen, aus dem ungefüglichen Holz mit Hilfe eben so ungefüglicher Werkzeuge die Rittergestalt König Sigismunds herauszuarbeiten. Überzeugt, daß, was dort allein die Reproduktionstrafe seiner Phantasie zu Wege gebracht hatte, nicht hier ihn besser gelingen, wo ein so vollendetes Vorbild in dem Mittelalter bei Weltmeister nicht die Bedeutung Wirklichkeit ihm gegeben war. 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The Hebrew.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1865.

AGENCIES.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Jacob Kaplan, Esq.
AUSTIN, N. T.—Raphael Katz, Esq.
MARSHFIELD—Raphael Katz, Esq.
GRASS VALLEY—Jacob Marks, Esq.
SACRAMENTO—Charles Dohm, Esq.
STOCKTON—Kieraski Bros.
NEW YORK CITY—Sigmund Jacoby, Esq.

Merchants from the Country, now in this City, indebted to the "Hebrew," are respectfully requested to call at our Office and settle.

ISRAEL'S ATONEMENT.

THE idea of making atonement for offences committed against the Deity is as ancient as religion itself, and obtained even before any regular system of religion prevailed. As soon as rational creatures began to understand that there existed a Superior Being in whose power it was to do them good or harm, their natural sense of right and wrong produced some apprehensions of merited punishment whenever they had committed any crime. The principle of approbation or disapprobation, with respect to moral conduct, suggested the natural relations between rectitude and reward, and guilt and punishment. And as the internal sense of punishment merited can never be separated from the dread that at some time or other punishment shall be actually inflicted, the mere self-interest of men would prompt them to effect a reconciliation with that Superior whose displeasure they had provoked.

But while mankind and the science of religion were yet in their infancy, and "men made gods after their own image," their narrow minds judged of the means for propitiation by the knowledge and experience they had of objects around them. Reasonings such as these would naturally pervade their minds. "My neighbor is stronger than I am, I have provoked his anger, and he may one day exert his vengeance upon me. Let me appease him by submission and presents to regain his favor. I have committed a crime and offended the gods; I will atone by offering them a sacrifice to ward off the fierceness of their anger." Or, judging the cause from the result; "The gods have visited me with chastisement and misfortune; they must be offended at my conduct. I will endeavor to expiate for my sins by giving up some of my goods, my blood, my own offspring, to appease their wrath." Such really was the train of thought by which man was influenced before the light of revelation had dawned upon the world, and hence the abominable modes of worship which prevailed in ages of the deepest darkness and ignorance. Idolaters, imbued with the same human feelings as we are, and guided only by the light of natural religion, felt a reverence and awe towards a superior Being, but they erred in the mode of expressing it. From a mistaken judgment, they selected, instead of the Deity himself, some of his works for their worship, and prostrated themselves before idols of their own creation which they fancied to be gods. In the Mosaic dispensation all idolatrous worship was strictly prohibited. Israel was to be taught that their worship, and all their rites of divine service were to be devoted only to the True God, the Creator of heaven and earth, who had delivered them from bondage and, according to promises made to the Patriarchs, had selected them as his peculiar people, who were to be as an instrument in the hands of God to promulgate knowledge, enlightenment, and everlasting truths to all the nations of the earth. Animal sacrifices and other offerings, however, were still allowed to be continued, and ordained as means of atonement; not—as we are taught by the later prophets—because God delighted in sacrifices, but because Israel was not then sufficiently enlightened for a purely intellectual form of worship, consisting in adoration, prayer, and thanksgiving, which are the true means for edifying the more elevated mind of truly civilized men. By oppression and mental servitude Israel had been long kept in a state of semi-barbarism, and their addicition to animal sacrifices was too strong to wean them at once from their favorite practices. In order, therefore, to train them gradually to the service of the true God, "The Lord commanded, saying, What man soever there be of the house of Israel, that killeth an ox, or lamb, or goat in the camp, and bringeth it not into the door of the tabernacle of the congregation—* * * blood shall be imputed unto that man, he has shed blood; and that man shall be cut off from among his people: To the end that the Children of Israel may bring their sacrifices which they offer in the open field, even that they may bring them unto the Lord * * * and they shall no more offer their sacrifices unto Satyr after whom they have gone astray."—Lev. xvii. 5-7.

It seems strange, indeed, that the practice of annual sacrifices should have continued throughout so many ages, yet we find that even long after the destruction of the second temple, the idea of expiation of sin being possible only through the means of sacrifice was so deeply rooted in the mind of man as to give rise to the Christian doctrine of atonement and salvation. The whole doctrine relating to the incarnation of Christ, and the atonement made by his death on the cross, as a universal sacrifice for the sins of the world, is so strange and factitious as to fill every unbiased mind with wonder how such doctrines still find adherents among the most intelligent men of the age, and it is only the power of habit, early training, and the unremitting exertions of priests, bishops, and missionaries which can preserve such abstruse ideas among the multitude. Of the absurdities of God giving his own son as a sacrifice to expi-

ate man's sins, (to say nothing of the improbabilities of God having a son) it is unnecessary to speak when writing for Jewish readers. The atonement, whatever it be, is to proceed from the party offending, not from the one offended. Even with the highest degree of beneficence, mercy and compassion which can be attributed to God, it is opposed to the plain dictates of common sense that he can be the giver as well as the receiver of the offering which is to effect the reconciliation. But Israel has always been the beacon to diffuse the light of religious truth, and also in this particular they are the first to hold up to the world the true and only means of atonement, namely, repentance and amendment of such conduct as our conviction tells us to be wrong and sinful. Herein, and herein alone consists the atonement of truly enlightened beings. This is Israel's atonement now and ever. It is true that there are many Israelites indeed who still adhere to the doctrine of sacrifices, and believe, and pray that at some future period the institution will be restored, with all its ancient ceremonies, to its former site; but the more enlightened portion of them discard the idea as unsuitable. They believe that "to obey is better than sacrifice; to hearken better than the fat of rams;" that sincere and devout "prayer cometh before God as incense; and the lifting up of our hands as the evening sacrifice." They believe that man requires no mediator to intercede for him, since "God is nearer to all who call upon him in truth," nor a sacrifice to reconcile him with his Maker; but that every man be at peace with his God, if he is at peace with himself, that is, if his conscience upbraids him not for any serious crimes; or, if he is aware of having neglected important duty, to make amends for whatever wrong he is conscious of having done. When on the great day of atonement, man places himself in communion with his Creator, let him interrogate his own conscience and ask himself "What have I done during the past year by which I may either have offended any man, or have shown neglect of God's laws? What duty have I transgressed? Wherein have I omitted to act the part which my Maker, or my fellow creature had a title to expect from me?" In silent devotion let him commune with his own heart, and if he finds his deficiency in duty—which certainly every man will discover—let him return to God, who is merciful. Let him determine to do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with his God" and he may be assured that on that day his atonement shall be perfect, and he shall be pure before the Lord.

THE RIGHT MOVEMENT.

We have always held it to be an absolute necessity for a Hebrew to be consistent in the performance of his duties to his God, and in reverence of our faith, he should observe the Sabbath and keep it holy. Looking to that admonition as the corner-stone of all our religious observances, it has been our duty, from time to time, to point out the absolute necessity for the Israelites of San Francisco to prove themselves brethren of the fold of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, by more than words—by deeds. It is not sufficient that the spring and fall holidays of our creed shall be duly observed, when the great day—the Sabbath—is ignored. Year by year the importance of some concerted movement on the part of our co-religionists to observe the Sabbath, has been demonstrated. How can Jews expect to win the respect of other creeds if they do not honor their own ordinances, and observe conscientiously their own ceremonies? It is not sufficient that the Almighty has set his seal upon every one of the Children of Israel; it is not enough that all carry with them, wherever they may be, the undeniable evidence of their faith in their countenances, that is only the outward mark. It requires more than personal appearance to make an upright and conscientious Israelite. It requires a consistent observance of the ordinance of our religion, Go where he may, a Jew will always be known. If he inherits any of that pride of ancestry which should stimulate every true Israelite to honor the true God, he should not alone be a Jew in appearance, but in action. The necessity of a due observance of the Sabbath has been universally admitted, and for several weeks past an effort has been made to unite all our Hebrew merchants in the cause, by arranging that all business should be suspended hereafter on that day. A number of the members of the Congregation Emanu-El have taken the initiative in this wholesome measure. Rev. Dr. Cohn, the worthy pastor of that Congregation, has been a zealous worker in behalf of this great and, we trust, lasting reform, which will prove creditable to all Israel, and cause our neighbors to respect us for our sincerity in our faith. He has urged this movement day and night, and it must prove gratifying to him to find that at last his efforts have been crowned with success—partial at present, but encouraging for the future. Last evening, meeting was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, which was attended by a number of our most influential merchants. Great harmony and good feeling prevailed, all being impressed with the importance of the undertaking. They concluded to observe the Sabbath as it should be, by a cessation from all worldly traffic. Preamble and resolutions to that effect were drawn up and subscribed to, and a committee of three appointed to obtain further signatures. Let every Jew sign the same, and what is more, keep the resolution to be a Jew in reality and not in name.

MUSICAL MIRAGE.—The ladies of Grace (Episcopal) Cathedral will give a series of tâbleaux, charades, and musical entertainments at Platt's Hall, extending from Monday to Friday evenings, inclusive, of next week.

OBSERVANCE OF THE NEW YEAR.

Never before in the history of California was the Jewish New Year so universally celebrated as the one just passed. Each and every store was closed, and all passed congratulations, one to the other, and the strife which agitated in our midst, regarding Congregational matters, seemed to be forgotten. Even our Christian fellow-citizens mingled in our joys, and the wholesale dealers manifested it by closing their places of business earlier than usual and visiting our synagogues during the day. Thanks to God, that we live in a country where prejudice is unknown, where every man can worship his God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and where our co-religionists are respected more, and held in higher esteem than on any other part of the globe. Our places of worship were crowded to repletion, and hundreds could not obtain admission, and we shall only make passing remarks of the three principal Congregations of the city.

CONGREGATION EMANU-EL.

This, the largest and wealthiest Congregation, was crowded to its utmost capacity, the services which were held according to Dr. Merzbacher's Prayer-book, were of the most impressive and solemn character, and all were pleased with the same. The choir executed the various songs and hymns in a most creditable manner, reflecting praise upon their leader, Prof. Herold. On the first day the Rev. Dr. Cohn delivered, in English, an eloquent sermon, preaching from the text, "May the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and my redeemer." On the second day, the Rev. gentlemen delivered an impressive lecture in German. The special service which was held for the children belonging to the religious school, on the first day, was very well attended, Rev. J. M. De Sola officiating, who delivered an English discourse replete with learning, and very instructive to the children. The prayers were read in an excellent manner by the gentleman, the children reciting them alternately. The Shopar which was also blown by him during the morning, was the best we have ever heard, and the gentleman gives, we are pleased to hear, good satisfaction to the Congregation. Mr. A. Weissler, who is the Reader, recited the prayers in a most beautiful manner, on both days.

CONGREGATION SHIRTH-ISRAEL.

This Congregation worship in the most orthodox style. The place was very well attended, and the Rev. Dr. Henry read the prayers in his usual solemn and impressive way. No sermon was delivered on New Year's, but Rev. Dr. Henry delivered on Sabbath Shuva a stirring English address.

CONGREGATION OHABAI SHALOME.

This Congregation also worship in the Orthodox style, but have the men and women seated together, with a choir under the direction of Mr. George Pettino. Mr. A. Galland acted as Reader, and read the prayers in an admirable style. The Rev. Dr. Eckman delivered, on the first day, a short English lecture. The synagogue was well filled, and the utmost order and decorum prevailed.

Our crowded space will not permit us to make any more extended notices of the other places of worship, but we will do so in our next number, which will appear on next Wednesday.

WHO'S DANIEL C. BANDMANN.

This distinguished tragedian has effected an engagement with Mr. Thomas Maguire, and will commence performing next Monday evening. Mr. Bandmann comes to us with the credit of being one of the greatest of American actors now living, and the greatest praise is due to him that, although not an American by birth, he has, by careful study, as well as his true innate genius, become master of the great est of Shakespearean plays. In Philadelphia he was presented by the citizens with a beautiful silver laurel wreath, for his powerful and scholarly interpretation of the great masterpiece of Shakespeare. Not only in this piece has he achieved triumphs, but in all he undertakes he has won success; and we trust that our co-religionists will not only give him a cordial greeting on his first appearance, but crown his efforts with still more triumphs. He will appear but three times a week, viz.: on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. He will make his first appearance in "Narcisse," and we clip from the Boston Advertiser the following:

Last night we witnessed the performance, at this theatre, of the German actor, Mr. Daniel C. Bandmann, in the play of "Narcisse, or the last of the Pompadour." The play, we believe, was produced last evening, for the first time in America, and was translated expressly for Mr. Bandmann, by several literary gentlemen, who evidently bestowed great care upon the work committed to their charge. Mr. Bandmann certainly achieved a great triumph, as we never saw an audience more gratified than all seemed who were present upon this occasion. We have seen better plays, but we have rarely witnessed finer acting than Mr. Bandmann gave us last night. His voice is flexible and full of pathos, and his manner, which is peculiar, is exceedingly attractive. He has a countenance capable of great expression, and his action is remarkably easy and graceful. It was only in the more passionate portions of the play that a slight German accent was perceptible; but this was by no means disagreeable, and did not, in any degree, detract from the pleasure his performance evidently afforded the audience, which called him four times before the curtain.

MARINE INSURANCE.—As the country merchants, particularly those from Oregon and the Territories, are laying in their stock of fall goods, they should not forget to insure, as none can tell what accident may happen, as was the case with the ill-fated "Brother Jonathan." We would remind them that one of our best companies to insure with is the Merchants' Mutual Company, northeast corner of California and Front streets, who make Marine Insurance on their special business.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

From the resident Correspondent of THE HEBREW.

NEW YORK, September 1, 1865.

EDITOR HEBREW.—It is an old saying and a very true one, that misery always follows in the wake of war. Examples illustrative of the validity of the assertion are almost too numerous to cite in the limited space which is accorded to me. It seems that old "Grim Death," who walks hand in hand with the more stern visaged war, and is, in the latter's company, glutted with "choice prey," is loth to leave his "ancient haunts," even after he has parted with his former companion; but, like a demon, hovers around his previous retreats "seeking for more to devour." The rebellion through which we have just so successfully passed forms no exception to the general rule. For although the war is at an end, and the noise of human carnage and the smoking battle-field are things of the past, still "Pallida Mors" as the Romans called him, with his host of dreadful beings, have not departed from our midst. It is true we have vanquished the human foe, but the spiritual hyenas are yet to be driven from our midst, and a tough time indeed do we have in the attempt to clear the air of these destructive beings. Famine, disease, murder, all are among us and exert their influence to a greater or less extent.

Go with me, friend reader, into the less fashionable portion of our great city, into the side streets, so called, ascend the rickety stairs of the tenement houses, or descend carefully into the subterranean homes in the cellars beneath, and I need advance no better argument of the truth of my assertion that famine, misery, and poverty in their most abject state are holding a grand holiday around us. If you are not satisfied with this spectacle, walk the streets with me at night time, or rather more safely, read the papers in the morning, damp yet from the press room and also reeking with the tales of blood and violence there recorded, and that have taken place in our neighborhood within the last twenty-four hours.

Perhaps, however, you become tired of all this, the stench arising from the abodes of misery offends your delicate senses, or you may throw the newspaper aside in disgust, washing your hands after its contact, as if you had touched a bloody knife; you wish to leave the city with its horrors and away to the green fields of the country, where the dreadful angels are absent, and where, surrounded by the peace and quiet of nature, you can subdue the tumultuous feelings that the sight and recoil of the horrors have aroused within you.

It is agreed, we will take passage on one of the steamboats that ply along our delightful rivers—we have touched the plank to proceed on board, when, lo, our course is arrested, we gaze eagerly forward, and with cries of dismay rush suddenly from the vessel as if the Furies of the ancients were after us. At last we stop to take breath, and explain the cause of this sudden emotion by the fact, that you saw the same fierce angel even on the boat on which we were about to embark! I, perhaps more incredulous than yourself, will laugh at your idle fears as I may term them, deem them childish, superstitious and what not! But how soon are you vindicated, and yet how sorrowfully, for the next morning we are informed that a great boiler explosion had taken place on one of our vessels in the river, hurling many into the next world without a moment's warning, and so it is, the very vessel on which we wished to embark the morning previous!

The railroad, however, also goes to the country, it is more safe, and we are prone to take this means of conveyance to leave the present dreadful haunts. Vain hope! The grim monster even there is not absent, but lurks near sudden turnings, on embankments where the locomotive must pass, ready to do his dreadful work, or if not there, you may perhaps observe his fearful image in the engine room of an opposing train on the same track with another passing the opposite direction, and if you watch him carefully, you can observe the gleams of triumph that light up his countenance as he now and then adds additional fuel to his fiery monster in order to urge it more quickly and more effectively in its desired direction. You see all this yourself, you read of railroad collisions daily, and finally, wearied at your attempts to escape the ravages of Old Death, you deem it useless to continue them and sit quietly down, and wait for him, if come he must, in the quiet of your own home.

I may have drawn here a somewhat fearful picture, but it is no less vivid than the reality itself. For strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that almost daily we hear and read of murder, burglaries, railroad and steamboat collisions and explosions and of almost every kind of misery and horror. The oldest inhabitant even cannot account for it, and after seeking in vain for the reason, we ascribe it to the recent war, and regard these events as its natural consequences. In addition to all this we have also lesser evils in the shape of defalcations, swindles, bank robberies, etc., without number. All of your readers have heard of the great forgeries and embezzlements of Ketchum, who defrauded to the extent of four millions of dollars; or of the defalcation of Jenkins of the Phoenix Bank of this city; so that it is unnecessary for me to repeat the story. It is sufficient for us to know, that as we have had a terrible war, its consequences and results are equally horrible, and we must all learn to endure and bear them until He, the Great Ruler and Judge, shall deem us to have been sufficiently punished for our sins, and deign to remove them from our midst. Let us hope that such will soon be the case, and that prosperity and happiness will pay us early visits, and when arrived never leave us; for everyone knows that even if we have sinned heavily we have also been grievously afflicted therewith.

Young man, speak kindly to your mother, and ever courteously, tenderly of her. But a little more, and you shall see her no more forever. Her eyes are dim, her form is bent, and her shadow falls graveward! Others may love you when she has passed away—kind-hearted sister; perhaps, she of the world you choose for a partner—she may love, warmly, passionately—children may love fondly; but never again, never while time is yours, shall the love of woman be to you as that of your old, trembling, weakened mother has been.

In agony she bore you—through pell-mell infancy, her throbbing heart was your protection and support! in wayward, tempestuous youth, she bore patiently with your thoughtlessness, and nursed you with patience through legion of ills and maladies. Her hand it was that bathed your burning brow—moistened the parched lip; her eye that lightened up the darkness of wasting nightly sighs, watching always in your fitful sleep by your side, as none but she could watch. Oh! speak not her name lightly! for you cannot live so many years as would suffice to thank her fully. Though restless and impatient, she is your counsellor, and solace; up to a bright manhood, she guides your impudent steps, nor even then forsakes or forgets. Speak gently, then, and be ever ready to your mother; and when you too shall be old, it will, in some degree, lighten the remorse which shall be for your other sins—to know that never wantonly have you outraged the respect which is due to "an old woman!"—Jewish Messenger.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.—Our friends Field & Co. have removed to 307 California street, where dealers can be supplied 25 per cent. cheaper than in any other house. Go and give them a call. Their retail business is still carried on at their old place, No. 207 Montgomery street, Russ House block.

There is however very little to record here. The summer season is just drawing to a close, and beyond the usual routine nothing of much importance has transpired.

The new Jewish paper entitled *The Progress*, edited by Rev. H. M. Bien, late of your city, has made its appearance, the first number having

by the public. It is devoted to Reform principles, and has among its contributors several of our prominent reform ministers. The journal is printed in English and German, eight quarto pages being devoted to the former language and four to the latter. From present aspects it will doubtless meet with much success and become one of our "permanent institutions."

The congregation Ansche Chered of Norfolk Street, have engaged a rabbi from Copenhagen, who is expected to arrive with the next steamer. Report speaks well of his abilities.

The consecration of the new synagogue of the B'nai Jeshurun congregation of this city is to take place on the 15th inst., and will be attended with much ceremony. The edifice has been in course of construction over a year, and is one of the finest Jewish places of worship in the city.

Maretzuk, the opera manager in this city, has assailed the New York *Herald*, for some private reason or other, and in a few well written and fierce letters challenges the enmity of the editors of this journal. He states that the patronage of that paper has cost him heretofore the sum of \$2,400 per year, and in future the operatic hero is determined to save sum, even at the expense of losing the patronage of James Gordon Bennett's paper, or in the words of Maretzuk himself, better "one Herald less and one prima donna more." This verbal battle is decidedly refreshing, and in this hot weather is most acceptable.

B'nai Brit matters there is nothing special to record. In accordance with my promise, however, I forward you a copy of the report of the Grand Masker to the late convention of the Constitution Grand Lodge, which, if you desire, you can insert in your valuable columns.

Hoping that my correspondence will be acceptable to your readers, I close my letter with many well wishes.

MERCURY.

A RIVAL TO BLONDIN.—On Sunday last, several thousand people were induced to go to the Cliff House to witness a Mr. Cooke perform the aerial feat of walking on a single tight rope from the Cliff House to the outer Seal Rock. A heavy and continuous rain, however, prevented the editor's accomplishment, and the attempt was for the time abandoned. Subsequently, it was announced that the perilous performance would come off on Wednesday. Early in the morning the crowd commenced flocking out to the scene of the exploit, and at the time appointed the daring man began his journey and successfully walked for a distance, to and fro, of 350 feet in 3 min. 52 sec., on a rope suspended 90 feet above the waters of the ocean. Mr. James Cooke has been diverting the public for the past few weeks as the clown in the circus ring and his intrepid conduct on this occasion proved him to be a man of consummate daring and coolness. Though such attempts, involving life and limb, are looked upon as foolhardy, still there are always a large class of persons whose curiosity and wonderful sight-seers propensity are sure to overcome their better judgment and induce them to become spectators. While not detracting from the boldness and courage of his undaunted and almost unrivaled performance, we certainly congratulate Mr. Cooke on having escaped without injury to life or limb.

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BIRTHS.

In this city, September 21, to the wife of M. J. Meyers, a son.
In this city, September 17, to the wife of Henry L. Cohn, a son.
At Gilroy, September 27, to the wife of H. L. Levy, a son.

New Advertisements.

EUREKA THEATRE.

MONTGOMERY STREET.

Leased..... R. G. BACHELDER,
Treasurer..... FRANK RUSSELL
Leader of Orchestra..... J. Allen
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FOR A LIMITED TIME, COMMENCING

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29.

The Stupendous Drama of

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GREAT REBELLION IN HEAVEN

THE WAR OF THE ANGELS!

The Fall of Satan and Fall of Man! As described by John Milton, in his Immortal Poem of "Paradise Lost," it being a complete illustration of this Great Poem from beginning to end, carrying

Milton's idea of

Heaven, Hell, Chaos and Paradise.

1—HEAVEN!
2—The Rebellion in Heaven and War of the Angels!
3—THE CREATION!

4—Hell and Chaos, and Pandemonium!
5—PARADISE! or the Garden of Eden!

[Eve before the Fountain, seeing her Reflection in the Water—the most chaste and beautiful scene ever witnessed.]

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle..... Seventy-five cents.
Parquette..... Fifty and Twenty-five cents.
Doors open at seven o'clock; Exhibition commences at eight o'clock.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 30.

Grand Matinee for Ladies and Children, on which occasion the price of admittance is fixed at the low price of fifty cents all over the house. Children half price.

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GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,

TENDERED TO

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On Thursday Evening, Oct. 5.

A Splendid Programme will be offered on this occasion.

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At Eight o'clock,

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Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Etc.

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28 MONTGOMERY ST., Near Sacramento,
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105 Montgomery St., near Sutter, San Francisco,
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Sell all kinds of Business Places for
Cash, Procure Partners, Col-
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ONLY SHAWL HOUSE
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The Best Present to a Lady
IS A FINE SHAWL,
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The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he has rented the above house, and intends to make it a first class

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HIXON'S
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ORDERS TO BE LEFT AT
114 Post street, between Dupont and
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Melodeons Tuned and Repaired.

All Orders promptly attended to. fe24

INDUSTRIAL FAIR Mechanics' Institute.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS ON
California Brandies, Cordials and Bitters; held
September 28th, 1864.

First Premium Awarded to Squarza
for Punches.

First Premium for Cordials.

First Premium for Squarza's Hygi-
enic Bitters.

The Committee think this is a fit occasion not only
to award to true merit, and stamp with verity an
article (or articles) worthy of public confidence and
patronage, but also to put their seal of condemnation
upon VILAINOUS COMPOUNDS, BASE IMITATIONS
AND WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS, which resemble
the genuine only in their names.

Squarza's Punches, Cordial and
Bitters,

on exhibition, declared them to be composed of the
best material, and that the same were manufactured
with science and utmost care.

The Committee, in their deliberation, had to rely
entirely upon the numbers on the bottles; knowing
nothing of the authors of either samples submitted
to their examination, but were unanimous in their
approbation of the one, and the condemnation of
the other. Respectfully submitted,

DR. I. ROWELL, Professor of Chemistry,
DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,
FRANCIS C. BELDEN,
Committee.



G. Groezinger,

DEALER IN

NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES,
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ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS AND FOREIGN WINES.

N. W. CORNER OF PINE AND BATTERY.

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Families supplied, and Goods delivered Free.

Consignments solicited.

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Between California and Pine.

Orders for Wedding Cakes and Fine Confection-

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Always on hand Milk and Brown Bread. jy29

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East of Sansome, up stairs.

To the many Prizes already awarded

to me for my Pianos, is now added that of the Mechanic's Fair in San Francisco; held 1864.

I hereby recommend my instruments to the Pub-

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MOVED TO 587 MARKET STREET

One Door Below Second.

Tools of every kind, Books, Furniture, and every-

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Old Iron, Lead, Zinc, Copper, Brass, etc., wanted.

Just received, a small lot of Real Meerschaum

Pipes, and for sale, or exchanged for goods of

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MEERSCHAUM PIPE MANUFACTORY,

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It being the first and only one of the kind in America

Having had several years experience in the manu-

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I will agree to forfeit one hundred dollars for each

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I also keep on hand a large assortment of GENU-
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Repairing of all kinds neatly done, and at short

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E. F. BUNNELL, Rooms, 613

Clay Street. Do not have your

Teeth Extracted. Dr

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Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

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MAMMOTH SALOON:

Six elegant Billiard Tables, from the manufacturer of P. Lissensfeld, are placed in this Saloon. Also, a Shooting Gallery, provided with the best Guns and Pistols, surpassing any other in the State of California. Also, an Oyster Stand, where the best of Oysters and other Refreshments can be obtained. The Mammoth BAR is as usual provided with the best Liquors, and Cigars, and a supply of the selected Philadelphia Lager Beer constantly on hand.

For the amusement of guests, good Music is provided, and Mr. Kihlmeyer, his barkeropeers, etc., will wait on visitors. All are invited by

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Punch:

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J. HARDY.

NEW BOOK STORE

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BOOK STORE. No pains have been spared to render it an agreeable resort for the lovers of Choice Literature.

BOOKS—Theological, Biographical, Historical and Poetical; also, Books of Travel, Adventure, and Romance.

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Orders from the country carefully filled. se8-1m

H. LIEBES & CO.,

FUR MANUFACTURERS,

105 MONTGOMERY ST., Up Stairs,

Next Door to Adolph Muller's Fur Store

Have now on hand and are manufacturing a large and superb variety of **SAME CAPES**, which they are selling cheaper than any other dealer in the city. Parties having Skins can get them made up into any article, in the latest New York or California Style.

We have now on hand a large assortment of BUGGY ROBES, OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, which we offer at very low prices.

SKINS DRESSED,

Furs Altered, Cleaned and Repaired

In the Neatest Manner.

We are PRACTICAL FURRIES, having been engaged by

Nicole & Son, 62 Oxford street, the largest Fur

House in London, and Court Furriers to all the principal

Courts of Europe; as well as the largest Fur Warehouses in

New York and San Francisco, and are able to produce an

article, which for workmanship or moderate prices, cannot

be excelled on the Pacific Coast.

se8-3m

City Marble Works,

NO. 673 MARKET STREET;
OPPOSITE GEARY,
JAMES F. SHARKEY,
PROPRIETOR.

Agent for the Sale of the Vermont Marble.

Has always on hand, and delivers when ordered

Marble Mantles, with Grates complete; Cabinet

Makers, Plumbers and Butcher's Slabs; Counters,

Tiling and Tablets; Monuments and Headstones

(with Hebrew inscriptions), and all descriptions of

Cemetery Work, Etc., Etc.

Thankful for the generous patronage during the

last two years in which I have been established in

the marble business in this city, I am convinced

I have given satisfaction to all my customers, I

would now state that I am enabled, owing to better

facilities, to sell Marble Goods at 20 per cent. less

than any other responsible house in this city. Being

a practical marble worker myself and having given

the business my whole attention for years, I am

satisfied that all work entrusted to me will be

finished to the satisfaction of my patrons.

jy26-3m

Immense Stock

OF
Boys' and Youths' Suits

The Only Place in California where

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

CLOTHING

CAN BE FOUND.

All the Latest Styles of our own manufacture

received by every Steamer.

Good Reliable Goods and Low Prices.

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.,

624 Clay street.

J. R. STEWART, E. T. PECK.

14 SECOND STREET.

Views Taken at the Shortest Notice, on the

Most Reasonable Terms.

Cards Per Dozen - - - - \$2

No. 14 Second Street, San Francisco.

je10-3m

DR. M. SICHEL,

Surgeon & Dentist,

NO. 650 WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Kearny, San Francisco.

Teeth Extracted by a new process, with the aid of

Nitro of Ammonia, or Laughing Gas.

W. H. PILLNER,

Photographic Artist,

NO. 14 SECOND STREET.

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Cards Per Dozen - - - - \$2

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A. CHIO & CO.,

First Premium Punches,

DEALERS IN

WINES AND LIQUORS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WARRANTED TO BE THE BEST.

NO. 527 WASHINGTON STREET,

Two Doors Above Washington Market.

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HARMONY HALL

Concert and Billiard

Saloon,

Connected with a FINE SHOOTING GALLERY,

610 SACRAMENTO STREET,

Corner of Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The Proprietors have made it their object to keep only the best kinds of Wines and Liquors, and will do their utmost to please their guests.

Music furnished (by the best Musicians) for Balls, Parties, Serenades, etc., at the shortest notice.

A Grand Concert every Evening.

An Extra fine Lunch served every day from 11 o'clock A.M.

je16-3m WINKLER & SCHWARTZ.

S. CANS,

Nos. 1 and 3 Clay Street Market.

DEALER IN BEEF, VEAL AND

MUTTON.

The best kinds of Meats always on hand, and delivered to customers in all parts of the city free of charge.

my19-3m

PETROLEUM OIL COMPANIES

ATTENTION.

We manufacture Petroleum, Hydraulic and Artesian Well Pipes, in the best workmanlike manner and at the lowest market rates. Having lately enlarged my stock of machinery for that branch of business, I am now prepared to fill all orders with despatch and guarantee satisfaction.

M. PRAGG,

Stove store, No. 125 Clay street, below Davis

je30-3m

A. B. LEWIS,

No. 32 Geary Street--San Francisco

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A company of minstrels are now dilating their vagaries for the delectation of the public. They possess considerable talent, and among them will be found several old favorites. A change of programme every night precludes the sameness that generally attends such performances.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Each evening, long before the curtain rises, every seat in this large building is occupied and numbers take a standing position sooner than be debarr'd the pleasure of witnessing the latest sensational drama. "Arrah na Pogue" abounds in genuine Irish humor and pleasantries, and among its beauties are many of those aphorisms which, put into practice, have reflected credit and renown on that race. Mrs. Sedley Brown made her first appearance in California as "Arrah" and received a flattering welcome. Mr. Thompson has full scope, as "Michael Feeny," for the exercise of those talents for which he is unsurpassed. Wheateigh, modest though he is, must feel proud of the success that at present attends his efforts. The scenic embellishments are most beautiful and cannot fail to charm the eye.

OPERA HOUSE.—On Monday next Mr. Daniel Bandmann will make his first appearance in a play entitled "Narcisse." This gentleman comes amongst us crowned with laurels gained in the Eastern cities. By way of variety, Mr. Bandmann will appear but three nights during the week. The alternate evenings being appropriated to Mlle. Vestvali, who will appear on Tuesday, in the new drama of "The Fool and His Master."

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.—A grand complimentary benefit has been tendered to the widow of the late P. B. Isaacs, the celebrated violinist and composer, to take place at Maguire's Academy of Music, on next Thursday evening, October 5th. This case appeals itself to our worthy co-religionists, the family being in distress, and we trust that a crowded house will respond to the call of so noble and deserving charity.

Konzert der Germania Gesellschaft.—Nächster Sonntag findet das fünfte Konzert der obigen Gesellschaft in Platz's Halle statt, und hoffen wir den Saal bei dieser Gelegenheit bis auf den letzten Platz gefüllt zu sehen.

Das verlorene Paradies.—Im Eureka Theater wird jetzt eine Illustration des berühmten "Paradies lost" von Milton gezeigt, und können wir wohl sagen, daß es eins der besten und kunstvollsten Panoramas der Welt ist. Am Sonnabend Nachmittag ist eine Vorstellung für Damen und Kinder.

Gilbert's Museum.—Herr Sheridan Corbin hat jetzt die Direktion von Gilbert's Museum an Marketstraße übernommen. Außer den vielen Kuriositäten, die sich dort befinden, werden jetzt regelmäßige Vorstellungen dafelbst gegeben.

New BREWERY.—Mr. Cohen, a brewer of considerable European celebrity, is now prepared to furnish the San Francisco public with a good, healthy beverage. His place of business is 1,049 Howard street, between Seventh and Eighth.

LATEST FASHION.—Those lovely bonnets which are so superlatively handsome and pretty, can be obtained at the millinery establishment of Mrs. Shear and Miss Short, 106 Third street, between Mission and Minna.

PREMIUM CUTLERY.—If a majority report in favor of Mr. Price is not a sufficient evidence of the excellence of his goods, the long array of names which appears in our advertising columns ought to induce intending buyers to visit Price's Cutlery Store, 110 Montgomery street, before making a purchase.

GENTS' Goods.—Mead & Co. have every article of wearing apparel for gentlemen's use, which can be verified on inspection at 200 and 202 Montgomery street, corner of Bush.

Fräulein.—Familien, welche sich mit gutem Bier versorgen wollen, verweise ich auf die Anzeige des Herrn L. Cohen, No. 1049 Howard Straße aufmerksam.

Brillen.—Kaufleute vom Lande, welche sich in unserer Mitte weilen und Brillen tragen, sollen nicht unterlassen, sich das große Lager der Herren Lawrence & Houseworth, Optiker, No. 317 und 319 Montgomerystraße anzusehen. Die Firma hat Brillen und Augengläser, welche für jedes Auge passen.

Erste Prämie.—Bei der letzten Industrie-Ausstellung erhielten Kirby Byrne & Co. No. 7 Montgomerystreet, den ersten Preis für Damenschmuck, und oben Lawrence & Houseworth, Optiker, No. 317 und 319 Montgomerystraße. Die Firma hat Brillen und Augengläser, welche für jedes Auge passen.

Früchte für die Feiertage.—Haushäfen, welche ihren Tisch mit wirklich guten Früchten aller Art versieben wollen, werden wohl tun, bei den Herren C. W. Weston & Co. im Pacific Fruit Market vorzuspuren, woselbst sie auch täglich frischen und guten Tider bekommen können.

Herr George Grandi hat einen prachtvollen Saarschneide und Barbiersalon in No. 503 Claystraße eingerichtet u. bietet um genigten In-spruch.

Herr Geo. W. Dam, 422 Montgomerystraße, bietet mehrere der schönsten und rentabelsten Häuser und Grundstücke zum Verkaufe an. Näheres besagt die Anzeige in einer anderen Spalte.

Materialien der besten Sorte und zu den billigsten Preisen, sowie auch Wein für Familiengebrauch findet man bei Mr. Saboro u. Bro., 531 Washingtonstraße.

Die Herren Goodwin & Co., No. 528 Washingtonstraße, verkaufen gute Möbel zu wirklich billigen Preisen.

Die besten Schraubensiefe, sowohl als Damen und Kinderwie der Art findet man bei König Bröder, 708 Washingtonstraße, nahe Montgomery.

H. BUTENOP,
625 PACIFIC STREET, 625
Between Dupont and Kearny Streets,
receives by every steamer the best kinds of

Provisions & Liquors,

CALIFORNIA AND SWISS CHEESE,

PUNCH EXTRACTS, PRESERVES

Etc., Etc.

He has prepared a large assortment of Groceries, Prunes, Tea and Coffee for the coming Holidays.

PLEASE GIVE US A CALL.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city.

ADMINISTRATOR'S

SALE.

The Entire Stock

OF...

GENTLEMEN'S
CLOTHING,

Furnishing Goods,

TRUNKS,



VALISES, &c.,

NOW IN THE STORE

223 Montgomery Street,

(RUSS BLOCK)

IS BEING SOLD AT

GREATLY REDUCED RATES

Less than Cost Price,

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE

OF...

THOMAS G. SANFORD,

LATELY DECEASED.

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THE

Singer Sewing Machines,

Secured by 17 Distinct Patents,

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

129 MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE SINGER "LETTER A TRANSVERSE SHUTTLE" Family Sewing Machine, with all the new improvements, is the best and cheapest, and most beautiful of all Sewing Machines.

This Machine will sew anything from the stitching of a tuck in a tarteron, to the making of an overcoat.

There is no machine known which can do so many kinds of work as the LETTER A MACHINE. Let it be tested with the finest thread (say No. 200 cotton) and with the coarsest thread and with all intermediate kinds, and also with both fine and coarse flax thread, upon light, medium and heavy fabrics, and then apply the same tests to other machines, and the greater capacity of the SINGER MACHINE will soon be discovered.

No other Family Sewing Machine has such perfect and improved appliances for Hemming, Binding, Tucking, Gathering, Guaging, Braiding, Embroidery, Croiting, Quilting, etc.

The LETTER A SEWING MACHINE will gather ruffling while stitching it upon a band, in one operation and much more perfectly than other machines.

Stitches! Stitches!

This Letter A Machine makes the INTERLOCKED STITCH, which is the best known, and which alone is recognized by Tailors or Manufacturers of Wearing Apparel of every kind, because of its GREAT STRENGTH, ELASTICITY, DURABILITY, and above all, its ECONOMY, it requiring only about one-third the amount of thread consumed by Machines making the very extravagant and clumsy knitting or double lock stitch, which has been so widely puffed of late, but which in truth is a farce upon the economy of Sewing Machines.

Any person, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see at a glance how to use the Letter A Machine. The mechanism is entirely within view, thus relieving the operator of the harassing perplexities and annoyances so common with machines constructed otherwise. Plain printed instructions accompany each Machine, from which purchasers can easily learn to operate successfully.

Among the great variety of cabinet cases in which the Letter A Machine can be had, the latest and most useful is what is known as the

Folding Top Case.

Which is made exclusively for the Singer Machines, and embodies three very important things. First, Protection to the Machine when not in use. Second—it makes a fine table when it is in use for the work to rest upon. Third—the whole case encloses its treasure of mechanism, not only ornamental, but useful in the highest degree.

The Singer Standard or Manufacturing Machine.

For Boot and Shoe making, Tailoring, Stay-making, Cap-making, Army Clothing, Harness-making, Carriage Trimming, etc. This is the only machine that has ever been successfully introduced for manufacturing purposes.

It is certain in action at all rates of speed, simple in structure, of great strength and durability, of great rapidity of operation, and will do more work with less labor than any other Machine in the world, and will be of great public utility.

It does its work well at rapid as well as slow rates of speed. It will last longer than any other machine in the market in the finest possible working order, seldom if ever requiring to be repaired. That it will earn more money than any other machine is a fact being generally understood by the public. No Tailor or Manufacturer of Clothing can work advantageously without this Machine.

All persons requiring information about

Sewing Machines, their Sizes, Prices, Working Capacities, and the Best Method of Purchasing,

Can obtain it by sending for a copy of the Singer Manufacturing Companies

ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET,

Which is entirely devoted to the subject. It will be sent gratis, with specimens of work.

Local Agents Wanted in Every Town.

WILLIAM BRODERICK,

General Agent for the Singer Manufacturing Co.

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1866

Is Now Ready,

It Contains the JEWISH CALENDAR for

5626—5627.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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Cotton Sewing Twine

ASSORTED SIZES—FOR SALE BY

NEWMAN BROTHERS',

Nos 406 and 408 Battery Street

THE HEBREW.

מן זכרה פה אברם

ר' אשעיה וו' כהן

MINYAN OF HEBRAH BETH ABRAHAM

ON...

ROSH HASHANAH AND YOM KIPPUR

AT MINERVA HALL,

Corner of Kearny and California Streets.

The above Chebra have engaged this spacious Hall, which is very centrally located.

Mr. Silverstone, who is well known to our community as an efficient Reader, will officiate as Chasan.

Tickets to be had of

M. LEVI, 414 Sacramento street,

a1u8 S. SILVERSTONE, Vallejo street.

FIRST PREMIUM

Awarded by the Mechanics' Institute Fair

San Francisco, September, 1864.



ROBERT LIDDLE & CO.,

SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM

538 WASHINGTON ST., Below Montgomery.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gun and Rifle Makers,

AND...

IMPORTERS OF ALL CLASSES OF SPORTING TACKLE.

Constantly on hand, GUNS from the first makers of London, viz.: Wm. Greener, Wm. Moore, Moore & Harris, Redfern, Hollis & Son and all other makers. Also the best stock of American Rifles, Pistols and Carbines on the Pacific Coast, viz.: Colt's, Cutts', Smith & Wesson's, Remington's and all the latest patents of Pistols, Sharps', Wesson's, Ballard's, Spencers, and Henry's Patent breech-loading Rifles.

Wardrilles, of all kinds constantly on hand.

We are the only authorized Agents for the "Greener" Guns on the Pacific Coast.

Authorized Agents for H. nry's Patent breech-loading Rifle.

Fishing Rods, Lines, Hooks, Reels, Trout and Salmon Flies, and all descriptions of Sporting and Fishing Tackle.

LINES of all sizes, Cotton, Hemp, Linen, Silk, and China Grass; Drinking Cups, Spring Hooks, Flasks, Floats, Sinkers, Spears, Gut Leaders, and everything appertaining to the Fishing Tackle Trade.

Orders, wholesale and retail, filled and forwarded promptly.

\$500,000

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AT

Less than New York Prices

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GOODWIN & CO.,

No. 528 Washington street,

1864 and 1865

I. JOSEPH & CO.,

S. W. Cor. Montgomery and Pine Sts.,

Have Received the

First Premiums

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MECHANICS' INDUSTRIAL FAIR,

SAN FRANCISCO,

For 1864 and 1865,

For Manufacturing the Best

BOYS' AND YOUTH'S